

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

By the National Republican Company.

Office: Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D Sts.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL.  
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)  
Daily Edition (postpaid) \$5.00  
Weekly Edition (postpaid) \$1.00Single copies sent on application.  
Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, post-office order, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address:  
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,  
Washington, D. C.NEW YORK OFFICE.  
The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at Room 65, Tribune building, where files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.LONDON AND PARIS.  
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 449 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 35 Boulevard des Capucines.TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.  
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates:  
Per Month \$1.00  
Per Quarter \$2.50  
Per Year \$10.00BRANCH OFFICES.  
The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter:  
W. S. ROOK'S NEWS STAND at the ARLINGTON HOTEL, WILLARD'S HOTEL, and METROPOLITAN HOTEL.ROOK & QUINN'S NEWS STAND, NATIONAL HOTEL.  
F. F. QUINN, ST. JAMES HOTEL.  
JAMES H. QUINN, NEWS STAND.  
F. H. QUINN, NEWS STAND.  
W. S. THOMPSON'S NEWS STAND.  
C. H. FICKLING'S Drug Store, Georgetown.  
J. BRADLEY ADAMS'S Book Store.  
C. R. DEFOUR, Drugist, 1313 Fourteenth street.  
R. B. FERGUSON, Drugist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenues S. E.  
S. E. LEWIS, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and P streets.  
C. G. C. SWINE, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue.  
W. F. SCALA, Drugist, 300 East Capitol street.  
H. A. JOHNSON, drugist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.  
S. SLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day.  
For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, fair weather, followed by local rains, clearing to mostly, winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.Local rains are indicated on Friday in New England, clearing weather in the middle states and lower lake region, and fair weather in the northwest, upper lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio valley.  
Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 65.1°; 11 a. m., 73.8°; 3 p. m., 85.4°; 7 p. m., 72.1°; 11 p. m., 60.0°; maximum, 86.0°; minimum, 58.0°. Rainfall, 0.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Buffalo paper receives once more the old proposition that the Irish remove from Ireland to some other island, and leave England to get on as best she can without them. The first objection that will occur to the Irish mind in this connection is that such a move would be too entirely agreeable to England.

The medical journals of England have begun a war upon bicycle riding, a practice which they insist gives rise to a large number of very painful maladies. The *Lancet* goes so far as to beg for legislative action in the shape of a law to impose a special tax upon "these monstrous implements," whereby a large proportion of those who now use them would be compelled to give them up. It would go hard with anyone who should try that kind of a war here. Moreover it is a senseless and a useless war. No medical journal ever wants anyone to have any fun. The man who regards them, and lives up to what they say, and does what they recommend, will find himself out off from everything that makes life worth living—and will die. There is force in the remark upon them by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "if they fail to remove the terrors from death, at least they succeed in adding several more to life."

One thing has been demonstrated by the delay in commissioning the nominee for chief examiner of the civil service commission, and that is the fact that, rules or no rules, our system makes it practically impossible for a man to establish himself in office in the face of reasonable protest until there has been time to satisfactorily determine the matter. Oftentimes a man coming forward or being brought forward for an office that several others want and strive for is unjustly accused and has his character spitefully maligned, but it is exceedingly infrequent that the opposite occurs—that is, that a man who ought not to be appointed gets a place. It often occurs that, rather than seem to disregard public protest, or even a considerable showing of individual protest, a good man is laid aside after being taken up but it seldom, if ever, happens that the wrong man is taken in the face of protest. The conservative value of a little wholesome waiting is well understood by the appointing power, and our system very properly favors it.

The London correspondent of a New York newspaper writes that rumors are going about that the queen's mind is affected. Upon this the *Boston Herald* remarks: "It has been generally understood for years that her mind was unsettled on the subject of spiritualism, and the alleged mediumship of John Brown was one reason for her strange attachment to him." This is, to say the least, ungenerous and narrow. The queen may have suffered mental impairment by reason of age, anxiety, and domestic affliction, but there is no evidence of any such thing in either her public acts or (so far as the world knows) her private life. It is one of the misfortunes attaching to exalted station that a certain gossiping liberty, arising from ignorance sometimes, and sometimes from malice, is sure to be taken with it. The rumors of the queen's falling may be and probably are liberties of this kind. But admitting them true, it is somewhat a broad and sweeping thing to do, to charge her weakness to her belief in spiritualism, so called, or, to cite her belief in spiritualism

as evidence of her weakness. Without saying anything for spiritualism (which unquestionably is largely plastered over with humbug), it must be conceded a place among the beliefs that have too large and strong a following to be sneered at or rated as showing insanity in those who give it assent. The thing to do with it is to test it, and either prove or expose it—not slap it contemptuously as a thing lunatic or silly.

## The Universal Leveler.

It is perhaps true that the shotgun is a universal leveler, as the *Courier-Journal* proclaims in justifying the killing of Davis by Congressman Phil. Thompson; though let us hope that it will not be permitted to run at large on its universal leveling expeditions in this country, where we boast of civilization and laws adequate to sustain civilization. The trial of Thompson is on in the court of his county, and it is gratifying to see that it is not to be a farce. Starting in with the concession that Thompson thought he was avenging a great wrong; allowing that men will kill when other men invade their homes and seduce wives or daughters, and having a human sympathy for the human anger and acknowledging that just visitation of vengeance upon such outrageous invaders of homes, it is at the same time not only fair to all concerned, but demanded by the well being of every member of every community, that the practice of such killing be condemned, and that the spirit of justification be discouraged rather than fostered. It seems brave, and is always very sentimental to talk about "unwritten laws." They may have done some good in mining camps and on lawless frontiers; but let us have done with the upholding of unwritten laws in the confines of civilization. Kentuckians fly up in anger at the aspersion cast upon their state by the frequent headline—"The Regular Kentucky Murder." They show how frequent murders are in other states, and by the comparison claim to be abreast the best and oldest of them in civilization; but when an affair of this kind occurs they rise and say—"Oh! the northern people do not understand our social institutions," and they proceed to do by public expression what no other citizens of other states ever do—justify violent and unlawful acts. One would think to read the Kentucky papers that we were looking upon acts of Californians in '49 rather than the acts of a Kentucky congressman in '83. Let us deal with the act and not with the man. It is not a matter of wonder that Kentucky is full of Phil. Thompson's friends; it is not a surprising thing that Senator Voorhees and Congressman Blackburn hasten to defend him. Here in Washington the man has friends by hundreds, and wherever he is known he has friends, but that has nothing to do with the case. Imagine, if possible, a state of society in which we were all solemnly agreed to stand by each other in clans instead of agreeing to wholesome laws for all alike. It would be a nice time for "our wives and cradles," mentioned so pathetically by the *Courier-Journal*. The wives would be frequent widows and the cradles would be rocked in blood.This pending trial is not only to be earnestly conducted by the prosecution, but it is to open up the morals of a Kentucky community in a way to make it memorable, and the trial will begin in the old Harrodsburg court house, where a few years ago the Thompsons killed the Davises. It will afford opportunity to test the question of progress, to see whether or not there has been any advancement in the law and order sentiment or whether the *Courier-Journal*'s "universal leveler," its "shotgun mightier than the courts," is making headway.

Among the lawyers secured for the prosecution is George Denny, of Lancaster, a fearless young man, carrying scars due to the prevalence of the "leveler," and a most fearless as well as capable lawyer. There will be clashing and attempts to overawe; there will be such handling of witnesses as is seen nowhere else, and who can tell what there will not be. For one thing it is reasonable to assume that there will be not less than fifty revolvers and half as many knives in the court room on every day of the trial, though none of them are visible. Like community like courts.

A report from Harrodsburg indicates that the wife, in her attempts to establish her own innocence of the infidelity charged, will introduce evidence that she was taken out and made drunk by Davis in the interests of a church member who went to Cincinnati to compass an ardent desire he felt in contemplating the charms of the Miss Buckner who figures in the affair. It will open up a nice mess of social rottenness, and perhaps it will again open the batteries of the "universal leveler." Let us hope not.

## Police Callasthenics.

For submitting to impositions that would cause riots in other communities the Washington people long ago became famous. They have quietly existed under the burdens of a grasping gas company, and pursued the even tenor of their midnight way down unlighted streets and inviting but precipitous area ways, with the most patient forbearance. Once in a while, perhaps, the widows and orphans of some dislocated deceased would lift their voices in plaintive indignation, but these spasms neither increased the size of the street lamp burners nor the quality of the gas. Neither did they regulate the movements of the clouds on moon nights, and consequently nocturnal pedestrians calmly and with great regularity continued to take headers into cellars and sewers. Yet the gas company was a mere nothing to another terrible wrong which the Washington public has suffered for many years. The policemen knew nothing at all about callasthenics.

The members of the force could uphold lamp posts all day and occupy cozy vestibules all night as successfully as any other police on the face of the earth. Their snores were musical and voluminous enough to satisfy the critical demands of even Morpheus himself, and in holding silly flirtations with kitchen maids and cooks they deserved to be classed as the most successful of uninformed dudes. But all their accomplishments went for naught in the public eye when it was re-

gretfully remembered that not a wearer of baton and buttons knew a single thing about callasthenics. The citizens asked each other time and again how it was possible for a policeman with no callasthenic training to arrest a thief or a law breaker of any sort. Local philosophers spent weary hours and burned barrels of midnight oil in a praiseworthy endeavor to ferret out the cause for this anomalous power, but their efforts were rewarded by nothing. The fact remained, however, that the policemen did make arrests, and Maj. Dye thought the matter over. He logically reasoned that if a policeman without callasthenic training could arrest so many thieves in a certain time, he would be able to make many more arrests when he became familiar with the sticks and dumbbells. He accordingly issued an order that the members of the force should be given callasthenic lessons so many times a month. The people of Washington will receive this new reform with open arms and regard Maj. Dye even more warmly than they do. The major intends improving the force still more. After awhile the members of the force will be given chewing gum and skipping rope exercises, and after these accomplishments are fully mastered their batons will be replaced by rubber rattles, and the city will become so warm an abiding place for law breakers that they will seek other fields and pastures new. Maj. Dye's new departure is also a pleasant compliment to the kindergarten system, and will be doubtless highly appreciated.

## The Bartholdi Liberty.

It is gratifying to learn that one at least of the many public enterprises founded upon private subscription, of which the last few years have been so prolific, is assured against failure. It is all the more gratifying because this particular enterprise is one involving more or less of national pride and international courtesy. The Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" will be put in place on Bedloe's Island some time during the summer months, sufficient money having been subscribed to pay for the work, or very nearly pay for it. What little is lacking can be obtained without very much trouble. The proposition to place this gigantic figure at the entrance of New York harbor may not be free from objection, but the idea has at least a sentimental merit, and the gift of the statue, coming as it did from the French people, and not from a government nor from any particular class, has an inestimable and a flattering value as an evidence of good will on the part of a people kindred with us in a love of liberty, and bound to us by many ties of old association.

The crown has reached a foregone conclusion in the conviction of Kelly, though three trials were found necessary to the accomplishment of that end.

To shrink a quart of the strawberries now in market, turn up the box, and pour the berries in the bottom.

The Irish World heads its news from Ireland as "from the seat of war." And such a war!

## THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.  
The avenue street-sweepers timed their movements with more nicety than usual last night, and the air was filled with a cloud of dust just as the people came out of the theater. It caught them in the ladies with their faces and sweet-scented gossamer fixings, and the gentlemen with the sweat all ready to retain the dust wherever it might hit. So the talk on the avenue was all made up of growls and curses and unpleasant remarks. The pretty maidens, swinging slowly and jauntily along with the folds of the newest spring dress, were ready to talk of the stilly moon and the moony silences; the tender leaves and the leafy tenders; but the little noses were full of dust and their tempers were not of the sweetest. It was like courting in house-cleaning time.

"This is a field day for the tailors," remarked one of the best of them, standing in his doorway yesterday afternoon.

"Ah! there is so much difference in the days!"

"Come here. There is my order book for to-day. Now turn back and look at the dates." This bit of investigating disclosed the fact that the tailor in question had taken in more trade in the one day than the ten preceding.

"Do they all wait for summer to ferret them into thin clothes?"

"No, not all of them," said the tailor. "The young men get ready weeks before-hand, and are impatient for such days as this to come. They hurry us with our spring and summer goods, and hurry the workmen. They would hurry the Almighty, if they could do so. But the older ones never think of their clothes until they become unbearable. See that middle-aged man; he's coming to order a suit. See! He was well dressed in the weather of yesterday with that Prince Albert I made him last fall, and to-day he is ashamed of himself as he mops his forehead and feels every stitch sticking to him."

"Which are the best customers, the perfunctory old fellows or the anticipatory young fellows?"

"Oh, the old fellows. We are sure of them twice a year, and they write a check when the bundle goes home. That is the end of it with them unless the fit is a mighty bad one. The young fellows try on and change, and fatter and send back until one loses patience even before he begins on the money part of it—excuse me—here he comes."

"That tightest English cloth, dark blue, with an extra pair of trousers—\$95 all told."

"They'll do. Hurry on up. My old measure is near enough!"

"Yes (looking him over), with a little allowance in belt measure."

And so the bargain was over.

"And so the national board of health has not the handling of the \$100,000 epidemic fund?"

worked for an appropriation, and among them all there was a pretty full talk over the matter; but it rests with Folger, and he has faith in his own medical branch of service. So Dr. Hamilton will superintend the epidemic fund."

"Our foreign relations were all at the circus," remarked a circumspect observer last night.

"Yes," said his vis-a-vis, as they were settling the extradition question over some beer at Abner's; "yes, and home office was there to see our foreign relations, and the warriors were there from the war office, the pensioners from the pension office, and the treasurers from the treasury department. They all tried to get there. Mr. Barnum's reception was the largest of all in Washington, and last night the doors closed on a cabinet officer and two foreign ministers."

"When will the star route case come to an end?"

"Not until the defense has been fully heard in reply to all points made by the prosecution," said one who knows.

"See how much bigger our pint bottles are," said an ambitious drugist to a servant who went for cologne with a bottle bearing a rival's label—thereby scoring one in the way of disclosing the methods of the retail drugists to steal customers from each other.

"Mr. So-and-so is not so bad, after all, Mr. Avennuman."

"On the contrary, he is a perfect gentleman, most agreeable, and scrupulously honorable."

"I thought before I came here that he was mean enough to burn barns and haystacks." Then No. 3 chimed in with the philosophic remark that men of like education and training would, being surrounded by similar circumstances, act as nearly alike as so many horses.

## LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Secretary Folger Lays Down the Law in Regard to the Inspection of Freight Vessels.

Secretary Folger has addressed a letter to Patterson, Ramsey &amp; Co., of Baltimore, in regard to the new law governing the inspection of foreign steam vessels, in which he says, "That freight steamers carrying no persons from an American port, except the necessary crew of the steamers, and whose names appear on the shipping papers as such, are not subject to inspection under act of August 7, 1882."

In regard to the matter of persons carried out as attendants upon cattle, the secretary says "The department must consider such persons as passengers, entitled to the protection of the law, and steamers carrying such persons must be inspected, and does not consider the expenses necessary thereto as superfluous, inasmuch as it is expended in protecting the lives of American citizens, and such as are perils of the sea, for unless the persons referred to are regularly shipped and on the ship's articles, the department can consider them in no other light than as passengers, entitled to the protection given to any other class of passengers. If it is claimed that the persons referred to are transported free, and are for that reason not to be deemed passengers in the sense contemplated by the law, you are informed that the courts have held otherwise. In considering the question as to how far a common carrier can lawfully stipulate for exemption from responsibility for the negligence of himself or his servants, the courts have recognized persons who were conveyed without compensation as passengers. Mr. Justice Grier, in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading railway vs. Dorby (14 Howard, 486), said: 'When carriers undertake to convey persons by the powerful but dangerous agency of steam public policy and safety require that they be held to the greatest possible care and diligence, and whether the consideration for such transportation be pecuniary or otherwise the personal safety of the passengers should not be left to the sport of chance or the caprice of careless servants. This was in the case of a person who was transported free, a stockholder of the company. (Letter of solicitor of the treasury, Dec. 10, 1874.)'

In conclusion the department deems it a duty to inform you that the passengers will be exacted in the cases of all passenger steamers that shall leave port carrying any persons other than those regularly upon the ship's articles as a part of the crew of the steamer."

## The Arbitration League.

The annual report of the secretary of the National Arbitration league has been made. From this report it appears that the most noteworthy event of the past year was the meeting of the important national arbitration convention in this city in May, 1882. Five thousand copies of the proceedings of that convention were published and distributed. The report discusses the action of President Arthur in inviting the independent countries of North and South America to meet in peace congress in this city during the month of November. They issued a memorial asking congress to endorse the action of the President, and sent out a large number of copies to representative people in different parts of the country for signatures. The action of the congressional committee in reporting the memorial of the league to congress is criticized. The constitution and by-laws of the league have been revised for the purpose of increasing the efficiency and extending the influence of the order. An international arbitration convention will be held in Philadelphia Nov. 22, 1883. In conclusion, the secretary reports there is good ground for encouragement.

## Mr. Murch Has Other Wants.

Secretary Folger yesterday received a letter from Mr. Murch, requesting that he be allowed a confidential clerk of his own selection to assist him in preparing his case for presentation to the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the office of the supervising architect. He also requested to be furnished with postage stamps and telegraphic privileges at the expense of the treasury department. The secretary informed Mr. Murch that any clerk in the department whom he might select would be assigned to assist him, provided he could be spared from his present duties. The secretary said he would sign all telegraphic submissions to him by Mr. Murch, provided he thought them necessary to the investigation, but that he had no authority to supply him with postage stamps.

## Whisky for Bermuda.

Judge French, assistant secretary of the treasury, who has been spending a few days in Virginia, returned to Washington yesterday. He says that he visited Newport News while away and learned that a vessel was about to sail for Bermuda with a cargo of whisky, and it is expected that many thousands of barrels more will be shipped during the season for that place. It is stated that the shippers will re-import the spirits at Newport News and ask the government to put it in warehouse for three years. Judge French says that this question will be considered and decided by the department when it arises.

## Sale of Timber Lands.

Secretary Tilden rendered a decision yesterday in which he holds that the act of June 3, 1878, which permits the sale at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre of lands valued principally for their timber and unfit for cultivation, does not apply to timber lands which may be rendered susceptible of cultivation by the ordinary farming processes. "Such lands," the secretary says, "are not within the purpose of this act, which is intended to embrace

within its provisions timbered tracts only in broken, rugged, or mountainous districts with soil unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes when cleared of timber."

## Freeman's Hospital Disbursements.

A table showing the disbursements for the Freeman's hospital from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, has been prepared in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury. The total appropriation was \$44,500, of this amount \$2,500 was for salaries and compensation, \$2,000 for fuel and lights, and \$1,500 for medicines and medical supplies. These specific appropriations were all exceeded. The excess on account of salaries and compensation was \$3,000; on account of fuel and lights, \$201, and on account of medicine and medical supplies \$394, making a total excess of \$3,595. There remains, however, an unexpended surplus of the same amount, made up as follows: \$2,800, on account of the appropriation for clothing, &amp;c.; \$549, on account of subsistence, and \$232 on account of repairs and furniture. The first comptroller rules that the disbursing officer is bound to exercise the specific appropriation, and has accordingly disallowed the excess of \$3,595, on the ground that it was illegally disbursed. The unexpended balance will go back into the treasury.

## The Civil Service Examiner.

Private Secretary Phillips said yesterday that the appointment of a chief examiner for the civil service commission would probably be made to-day. There are strong indications that some person other than Mr. Keim will receive the commission, and it is said that Chief Clerk Lyman, of the treasury's office, will be the man. Prognostications regarding the President's appointments in the past have fallen so wide of the mark, however, that it is not well to place a great amount of confidence in the assurances of every prophet.

## The Army Reunion.

The President is considering the question of requesting the heads of the executive departments to give such employees as may be interested in the army of the Potomac reunion to be absent on the sixteenth and seventeenth instants, a two days vacation. The President is somewhat restricted in the premises by the law enacted at the last session of congress, which defined the office hours in the various departments, and stated the days upon which the offices should be closed. The President is disposed to let the boys off if he can.

## The President's Movements.

The President will probably accept an invitation to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the New York and Brooklyn bridge on the twenty-fourth inst. He will certainly be present on that occasion if his engagements permit. It is also probable that he will participate in the memorial exercises in New York city on decoration day. The President will not take up his residence at the soldiers' home before next month. He has not yet made any arrangements for the summer.

## Court of Claims.

The court of claims was yesterday engaged in hearing arguments in the case of Harry G. Leopold against the United States. This is a test case brought to determine the status of a forty-six cadet engineer in the navy who was graduated from the navy academy in 1881 and in 1882. The case involves the construction of the act of August 5, 1882, whether cadet engineers become graduates at the end of four years or at the end of six.

## Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The President yesterday designated Mr. John J. Knox, comptroller of the currency, to act as commissioner of internal revenue for ten days from the tenth instant. The term of Deputy Commissioner Rogers as acting commissioner will expire to-day. He could not be legally designated to act for a longer period. Mr. Knox was designated by the President upon a recommendation of Secretary Folger.

## Fench Prospect in Maryland.

The Maryland peach prospect, as reported to the United States department of agriculture by the statistical agent for that state, is a full average. The trees were in full bloom on the twenty-sixth of April, fourteen days later than usual, thus escaping the injury from the frosts incident to the season. The prospect for other fruits in Maryland is unusually good.

## Fourth Class Postmasters.

It is estimated at the Postoffice department that under the recent change in computing the commissions of fourth-class postmasters, an expenditure of about \$600,000 more than that which would have been required under the old law will be necessary to settle the accounts of fourth-class offices up to Oct. 1, when the two-cent postage law goes into operation.

## The Baltimore Collector.

Strong influence is being brought to bear to secure the removal of C. Irving Ditty, the collector of the port of Baltimore. Mr. Ditty's physical condition is such as to almost entirely incapacitate him for performing the duties of his office, and his early removal is regarded as probable at the Treasury department.

## Removal of Crow Indians.

Special Agent Milburn of the Indian office will leave to-day for the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, where he will co-operate with the resident agent in making arrangements for the removal of the Crows to the valley of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn, in compliance with an act of congress.

## Raum's Successor.

The President will probably not appoint a commissioner of internal revenue for several days yet. He is not obliged to fill the vacancy until the twentieth instant, and he will carefully examine the qualifications of the various applicants before making the appointment.

## Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman will leave Washington for Fort Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Despatch. He will be accompanied by his two daughters and Col. Tourtelotte, of his staff. The object of his visit is to inspect the military post, Artillery Island, at Fort Monroe.

## Contract Awarded.

The contract for furnishing 25,000 cubic feet of granite backing for the western and central wings of the new War, State, and Navy department building, has been awarded to the Eilesworth and Blue Hill Granite company, of Massachusetts, at \$1 per cubic foot.

## Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday the cases of William F. Bray, William Lindsay, and Everett Fowler, administrators, were argued and submitted. John O. Grady, of Philadelphia, was admitted to practice as an attorney.

## Resignation.

Hon. George Stouman, of California, has tendered his resignation as a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The leave of Passed Asst. Surgeon S. A. Brown has been extended five months from the second of June next.

Maj. Amos Stickney, corps of engineers, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to inspect Fort Jackson and St. Philip.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, of the signal corps, has been ordered for temporary duty in the signal office. He is now in Cincinnati.

Passed Asst. Surgeon F. M. Ashton has returned home, having been detached from the Asiatic station the ninth of March and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Pendleton has been ordered to act as executive of the Tennessee; Lieut. Aaron Ward to the New York navy yard; Gunner Andrew Harman to the receiving ship Colorado; Lieut. Comdr. N. M. Dyer to the receiving ship Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

## TABLE TALK.

## THE PROMISE OF MAY.

De Lancey, my own, softly whisper to me  
What charm of the spring-time is sweetest to thee?  
Is it birds, or the blossoms of trees, or the flowers,  
Or thoughts of true love, that are born of its hours?Alas! none of these. Now prepare for a shock,  
dear:  
The joy to drink deep of in spring-time is—  
"Bock Beer!"

—Commercial Advertiser.

Hemp is worth \$5 per hundred at Lexington, Ky. The Commercial Advertiser thinks this may be one reason why so few murderers are hanged.

The latest Paris colors are "rotten gooseberry," "decayed orange," "faded rose," and "grocer's blue," the latter being the color of the blue paper in which soap is wrapped.

The man who blows out the gas upon retiring is declared by the Commercial Advertiser to be father to the boy who tries to ignite his cigarette by touching it to an electric light.

MYRON H. WHITNEY, the great basso, is said to have begun life as a stage cutter. Butto, who promises to be the greatest tenor of the world, was taken from a position in a livery stable to be educated for the stage.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN considered the turkey a much nobler and more suitable bird for a national emblem than the eagle. The eagle, he said, was a thief, a bully, and a coward; the turkey was a useful bird, and "never hesitated to attack the red coats courageously."

THE Boston Post asserts that out in Kentucky when they wish to raise the price of land in a locality they build a distillery in the vicinity. Whereupon the Louisville Courier-Journal retorts, this immediately brings on a whisky colony from Massachusetts and business at once begins.

A NEW song is entitled "Brother's Hair was Cut by Mother." It is a companion piece to that soul stirring hymn called "Father's Pants Will Soon be Brother's." "Learnin' my Brother's Breath," "Sister's Teeth are Plugged with Zinc," and the other familiar family ballads.

It is said that when William H. Vanderbilt sailed to Europe he took letters of credit with him for \$100,000. Some one asked him jokingly what he intended to do with so much money. "It is the custom on the other side," responded Mr. Vanderbilt soberly, "to lose waiters and attendants."

GEM from a New Chicago romance: Once again the venerable administrator pressed his lips reverently to the young girl's forehead, and as he let her to the door of the old mansion and again kissed her good-bye, he murmured to himself: "I guess it will be no harm to sink another \$1,000 of her money in my little wheat speculation."

In Webster Parish, La., a club of fourteen-year-old boys has been formed to compete with one another in the cultivation of one acre of corn each. The lad who produces the largest crop of corn on his acre is to receive five bushels of corn from each of the other members of the club. Young ladies who are devoted to the same endeavor to the broom drill will please cut this out and paste it on their dust pans.

ACCORDING to a California paper Chinamen who deal in unstamped cigars have dropped on a new dodge. They paste pieces of red pepper and some fish scales on their faces, and when brought before the court, begin to scratch off the scales. Then somebody yells, "Hear ye, hear ye, the judge holds up his hands in horror, saying: 'The defendant is not guilty; get out of here, John, as quick as the Lord will let you!'"

OLD four eyes got off a sharp retort yesterday. While selling some pigs at auction a bidder, who was very anxious to have a pig knocked down to him, called out: "It takes you a long time to sell a pig, but you can't sell one with it." Quick as lightning Denison replied: "It takes longer to sell a pig than a hog; and if you don't believe it, get into a pen and I'll show you."—*Wichita Times*."I SAY, Jim, what are you doing there with those cards?" observed a gentleman to his colored gardener. "If I do 'em some tricks," "Give me a little evidence of your ability," said the gentleman. Thereupon the colored man shuffled up the cards in true magician style, and performed some very clever work with them. The gentleman dropped a quarter into the man's hand, and said to him: "Jim you are quite a juggler." "Oh, no, massa, I am only a negro man, jes'—"*Pittsburgh Weekly*."LET me congratulate you," said one broker's clerk to another across the lunch table the other day. "On what?" "Why, rumor says that you are to marry a girl worth \$200,000." "Well, I dunno—I rather think not." Is the engagement off? "Yes, rather off. I loved her and she's got the money, but she won't have me. I was way of buying a wedding suit, paying the clergyman, and footing the expenses for two or three days, or until I felt well enough acquainted to ask her for a loan of a couple of hundred!"—*Exchange*."LOOK head, boss!" said a negro prisoner to the jailer, "I don't think it's right to put us members of the colored race in here to do menial work. I'm long side of a man who can't do menial work. It ain't right, an' dar' oughter be a law put in force agin it." "You were put in here for stealing a cow, I believe," said the jailer. "Dat ain't de point. It ain't right to make me sociate wid de unrespectable 'n' de ignorant. Well, worry along with the sinners a week or so, an' we'll send you to the penitentiary, where the society is better."—*Prison Record*."WHAT, the paper gone again?" exclaimed Col. Blacus. "It's been three weeks since I had a chance to read that paper, and unless there is a reform soon somebody's going to feel uncomfortable. Sarah! to the library! get me that paper!" "What paper, boss?" "The paper that's thrown on the gallery every morning." "Is dat de ole kiper's makin' sick fuss about? I've been kiper de fire wid dat paper for I don't know how long. Why did you sell me not to tech de trash lyin' round de house?"—*Arkansas Traveler*.

MISS CARRIE SWARKINGEN had a narrow escape from a terrible death at Monticello, Minn., a few evenings ago. She was holding a little coral ring in her teeth when it slipped and lodged in her throat, and despite all her efforts she could not dislodge